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DELIMITATION COMMISSION, INDIA

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 18th May, 1953.

S. R. O. 920.—In pursuance of clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1952 (LXXXI of 1952), the Delimitation Commission hereby publishes its proposals in respect of the determination of numbers under sub-section (1) of the said section and specifies the 3rd June, 1953 as the date on or after which the proposals will be further considered by it.

Any objections or suggestions in regard to these proposals should reach the Secretary of the Delimitation Commission (No. 1, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi) before the said date. It would facilitate prompt consideration if they are in English and four spare copies are sent.

PROPOSALS

I. The number of seats to be allotted to each of the States in the House of the People and the number of seats, if any, to be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and for the Scheduled Tribes of the State shall be as shown in columns (3), (4) and (5) of the Table overleaf.

II. The number of seats to be assigned to the Legislative Assembly of each Part A State and of each Part B State other than Jammu and Kashmir and the number, if any, to be reserved therein for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes of the State shall be as shown in columns (6), (7) and (8) of the Table overleaf.

TABLE

S. No.	Name of State	House of the People: Total number of seats	House of the People: Number reserved for Scheduled Castes	House of the People: Number reserved for Scheduled Tribes	State Legislative Assembly: Total number of seats	State Legislative Assembly: Number reserved for Scheduled Castes	State Legislative Assembly: Number reserved for Scheduled Tribes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Uttar Pradesh ..	86	16	..	430	78	[illegible]
2	Bihar ..	55	7	6	330	41	33
3	Bombay ..	49	4	5	294	25	27
4	Madras ..	49	8	..	245	39	1
5	West Bengal ..	34	6	2	238	45	11
6	Madhya Pradesh ..	29	4	3	232	32	27
7	Andhra ..	28	4	1	168	22	4
8	Hyderabad ..	25	4	..	175	26	3
9	Rajasthan ..	21	2	..	168	18	3
10	Orissa ..	20	4	4	140	25	28
11	Punjab ..	17	3	..	119	22	..
12	Mysore ..	13	2	..	117	21	..
13	Travancore-Cochin ..	13	1	..	104	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	Assam ..	12	1	2	*108	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	Madhya Bharat ..	11	2	1	99	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	Jammu and Kashmir	6	..	..	..	..	..
17	Saurashtra ..	6	..	..	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
18	Patiala and East Punjab States Union	5	..	..	[illegible]	12	..
19	Vindhya Pradesh ..	5	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
20	Delhi	3	..	..	..	..	..
21	Himachal Pradesh ..	2	..	..	..	..	..
22	Bhopal ..	2	..	..	..	..	..
23	Ajmer ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
24	Tripura ..	2	..	1	..	..	..
25	Manipur ..	2	..	1	..	..	..
26	Kutch ..	2	..	..	..	..	..
27	Coorg ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
28	Bilaspur ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	500	70	27	..	..	..

***Note.**—Out of these 108 seats, 18 seats will be reserved for the autonomous Districts of Assam as follows :—

United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	5
Garo Hills District	4
Lushai Hills District	3
Naga Hills District	3
North Cachar Hills	1
Mikir Hills	2
TOTAL	18

EXPLANATORY NOTES

As required by the Act, the above proposals have been formulated on the basis of the latest census figures which for convenience of reference are set out in the Appendix. It is assumed that the State of Andhra will be constituted in the near future with the territories indicated in the Prime Minister's announcement and that a part of the Bellary District will be transferred from the State of Madras to the State of Mysore.

Allotment of Seats in the House of the People.—In Article 81 (1) (*a*) of the Constitution it is laid down that the House of the People shall consist of not more than 500 members directly elected by voters in the States. The Commission's proposals provide for the allocation among the States of the maximum number of 500 elective seats. The four seats filled by nomination (one to represent the Part B tribal areas of Assam, one to represent the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and two to represent the Anglo-Indian community) are *not* included in the Table.

Taking the Part C States first, four of them, Tripura, Manipur, Kutch and Bilaspur, which have no Legislative Assemblies, have to be allotted the same number of seats as they have at present, namely, 2, 2, 2 and 1 respectively: *vide* proviso to Section 8 (1) of the Act, Coorg also must obviously continue to have one seat as at present. On the all-India average of 7·22 lakhs per seat, the States of Vindhya Pradesh, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Ajmer cannot continue to enjoy the weightage they have at present in the House of the People. In each of these cases, the number of representatives has been reduced by one so that these four States get 5, 3, 2 and 1 respectively, or 11 seats in all. The representation of Bhopal which has a population of 836,474 cannot very well be reduced from 2 to 1, and accordingly the present number of 2 has been retained for that State. The total number of seats allotted to the Part C States thus comes to 21.

The allocation of the remaining 479 seats among the Part A and Part B States has been made strictly on the basis of the latest census figures in the following manner. The total population of these States comes to 351,099,040 which, divided by 479, gives an average of 732,983 per seat. The population of each State is divided by this latter number and the nearest integral number of seats allotted to that State. Similarly, the number of seats proposed to be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, if any, in each State has been calculated strictly in accordance with the provisions of Article 330, fractions less than one-half being ignored and fractions not less than one-half being taken as one. The calculations are shown in Part I of the Appendix.

Assignment of seats to the Legislative Assemblies.—According to Section 8 (1) (*b*) of the Act, the total number of seats to be assigned to the Legislative Assembly of each Part A State and of each Part B State, other than Jammu and Kashmir, has to

form an integral multiple of the total number of seats allotted to that State in the House of the people. It will be observed from the table above, in which the States have been listed in descending order of population, that as we go down the list the multiple generally increases from 5 to 12 and the total strength of the Assembly diminishes from 430 to 60. In the majority of cases the existing strength of the Legislative Assembly has been maintained unaltered, but a change is necessary in a few States for reasons explained below.

For Bombay which has been allotted 49 seats in the House of the People, it is proposed that the multiple should be 6, giving an Assembly of 294 members instead of 315 as at present. The retention of the existing multiple of 7 would have meant an increase in the strength of the Assembly to 343 which does not seem necessary. The proposed reduction of the total number of members by 21 would involve only a slight increase in the extent and population of an average Assembly constituency, which in an advanced and well-developed State like Bombay should not be material.

After the formation of the Andhra State, the population of Madras State will entitle it to 49 seats in the House of the People. The present multiple for undivided Madras is 5, and it is proposed to retain it, giving an Assembly of 245.

Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have at present a comparatively high multiple of 8. The Commission proposes to maintain it in both the States, mainly, because of the low density of population (163 and 117, respectively, per square mile) and poor communications.

For the new State of Andhra a multiple of 6, giving an Assembly of 168 members, is proposed.

According to the census figures, Punjab is allotted 17 seats in the House of the People in place of the existing 18. It is, however, proposed to retain the existing multiple of 7, giving a Legislative Assembly of 119 members.

On the assumption that the major part of Bellary District will be transferred to Mysore when the Andhra State is formed, Mysore will be entitled to 13 seats in the House of the People instead of the existing 11. It is proposed to retain the existing multiple of 9, which will give a Legislative Assembly of 117 members.

Since Travancore-Cochin gets one more seat in the House of the People the total strength of the Assembly will have either to be increased from 108 to 117 or reduced slightly to 104. In a densely populated State with small-sized constituencies it appears unnecessary to increase the size of the Assembly to 117 by retaining the existing multiple of 9. It is accordingly proposed to fix the strength of the Assembly at 104, the multiple being 8.

In Assam, it is proposed to retain the existing number of reservations for the autonomous districts in all cases. According to Article 332 (4) of the Constitution, the number of seats reserved for each of the six autonomous districts should bear to the total number of seats in the Assembly a proportion *not less than* the population of the district bears to the total population of the State. Strictly according to the population figures, it would be sufficient to give three seats to the Garo Hills District in place of the existing 4. The Associate Members of Assam were, however, unanimous in suggesting that a reduction affecting only one of the autonomous districts would be liable to be misunderstood by its tribal population and that there would be no harm in giving four seats to this district. It is, therefore, proposed to leave the number of reserved seats for all the autonomous districts as they are at present.

APPENDIX I

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

S. No.	Name of State.	1951 Census population.			Proportion to total population of.		Number of seats.		
		Total	Scheduled Castes.	Scheduled Tribes.	Scheduled Castes.	Scheduled Tribes.	Total.	Scheduled Castes.	Scheduled Tribes.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Uttar Pradesh	63,215,742	11,479,102	..	·1816	...	86·24 = 86	15·62 = 16	..
2	Bihar	40,225,947	5,057,812	4,049,183	·1257	·1007	54·88 = 55	6·91 = 7	5·54 = 6
3	Bombay	35,956,150	3,003,024	3,359,305	·0835	·0934	49·06 = 49	4·09 = 4	4·58 = 5
4	Madras	35,734,489	5,672,126	126,470	·1587	·0035	48·75 = 49	7·78 = 8	0·17 = 0
5	West Bengal	24,810,308	4,696,205	1,165,337	·1893	·0470	33·85 = 34	6·44 = 6	1·60 = 2
6	Madhya Pradesh	21,247,533	2,898,968	2,477,024	·1364	·1166	28·99 = 29	3·96 = 4	3·38 = 3
7	Andhra	20,507,801	2,712,939	509,098	·1323	·0248	27·98 = 28	3·70 = 4	0·69 = 1
8	Hyderabad	18,655,108	2,800,184	354,933	·1501	·0190	25·45 = 25	3·75 = 5	0·48 = 0
9	Rajasthan	15,290,797	1,609,074	316,348	·1052	·0207	20·86 = 21	2·21 = 2	0·43)
10	Orissa	14,645,946	2,630,763	2,967,334	·1796	·2026	19·98 = 20	3·59 = 4	4·05 = 4
11	Punjab	12,641,205	2,386,143	2,429	·1888	·0002	17·25 – 17	3·21 – 3	0·003 = 0
12	Mysore	9,848,684	1,757,388	15,721	·1784	·0016	13·44 = 13	2·32 = 2	0·02 = 0
13	Travancore-Cochin	9,280,425	870,139	26,580	·0938	·0029	12·66 = 13	1·22 = 1	0·04 = 0
14	Assam	9,043,707	424,044	1,735,245	·0469	·1919	12·34 – 12	0·56 = 1	2
15	Madhya Bharat	7,954,154	1,323,881	1,060,812	·1664	·1334	10·85 – 11	1·83 = 2	1·47 = 1

16	Jammu and Kashmir	4,410,000	..	..	..	..	6·02 = 6	..	..
17	Saurashtra	4,137,359	119,358	38,841	·0288	·0094	5·64 = 6	0·17 = 0	0·06 = 0
18	Patiala and East Punjab States Union	3,493,685	676,302	..	·1936	..	4·77 = 5	0·97 = 1	..
19	Vindhya Pradesh	3,574,690	476,234	418,282	·1332	·1170	5	0·67 = 1	0·59 = 1
20	Delhi	1,744,072	208,612	..	·1196	..	3	0·36 = 0	..
21	Himachal Pradesh	983,367	224,610	..	·2284	..	2	0·46 = 0	..
22	Bhopal	836,474	129,370	59,114	·1547	·0707	2	0·31 = 0	0·14 = 0
23	Ajmer	693,372	80,974	9,816	·1168	·0142	1	0·12 = 0	0·01 = 0
24	Tripura	639,029	46,371	192,293	·0726	·3009	2	0·15 = 0	0·60 = 1
25	Manipur	577,635	..	194,239	..	·3363	2	..	0·67 = 1
26	Kutch	567,606	7,450	17,002	·0131	·0300	2	0·03 = 0	0·06 = 0
27	Coorg	229,405	25,690	21,084	·1120	·0919	1	0·11 = 0	0·09 = 0
28	Bilaspur	126,099	27,135	..	·2152	..	1	0·22 = 0	..
	GRAND TOTAL	361,070,789	51,343,898	19,116,498	..	..	500	70	27

NOTE:—(1) The population of Madras, Andhra and Mysore States are shown as they will be after the proposed formation of the State of Andhra and in doing so, it has been assumed that the Bellary taluk will be included in the Mysore State.

(2) The numbers in column (8) for Part A and B States are determined by dividing the numbers in column (3) by 732,983, which is the average population per seat.

(3) The numbers in columns (9) and (10) are determined by multiplying the ratios in columns (6) and (7) respectively by the corresponding numbers in column (8).

(4) One of the two seats reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in Assam is reserved for the Scheduled Tribes of Assam excluding the tribal areas, and the other for the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts. The calculations are as follows:—

(a) Population of Assam	9,043,707	(d) Proportion of (b) to (a)	·0791
(b) Population of Scheduled Tribes of Assam excluding Tribal areas	715,728	(e) Proportion of (c) to (a)	·1127
(c) Population of Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts	1,019,517	(f) Seat to be reserved for (b)	12 x ·0791 = 0·95 = 1
		(g) Seat to be reserved for (c)	12 x ·1127 = 1·35 = 1

II
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES

S. No.	Name of State	1951 Census population			Proportion to total population of		Number of seats		
		Total	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Uttar Pradesh	63,215,742	11,479,102	..	·1816	..	430	78·09 = 78	..
2	Bihar	40,225,947	5,057,812	4,049,183	·1257	·1007	330	41·48 = 41	33·23 = 33
3	Bombay	35,956,150	3,003,024	3,359,305	·0835	·0934	294	24·55 = 25	27·46 = 27
4	Madras	35,734,489	5,672,126	126,470	·1587	·0035	245	38·88 = 39	0·86 = 1
5	West Bengal	24,810,308	4,696,205	1,165,337	·1893	·0470	238	45·05 = 45	11·19 = 11
6	Madhya Pradesh	21,247,533	2,898,968	2,477,024	·1364	·1166	232	31·64 = 32	27·05 = 27
7	Andhra	20,507,801	2,712,959	509,098	·1323	·0248	168	22·23 = 22	4·17 = 4
8	Hyderabad	18,655,108	2,800,184	354,933	·1501	·0190	175	26·27 = 26	3·33 = 3
9	Rajasthan	15,290,797	1,609,074	316,348	·1052	·0207	168	17·67 = 18	3·48 = 3
10	Orissa	14,645,946	2,630,763	2,967,334	·1796	·2026	140	25·14 = 25	28·36 = 28
11	Punjab	12,641,205	2,386,143	2,429	·1888	·0002	119	22·47 = 22	0·02 = 0
12	Mysore	9,848,684	1,757,388	15,721	·1784	·0016	117	20·87 = 21	0·19 = 0
13	Travancore-Cochin	9,280,425	870,139	26,580	·0938	·0029	104	9·78 = 10	0·30 = 0
14	Assam	9,043,707	424,044	1,735,245	·0469	·1919	108	5·07 = 5	9
15	Madhya Bharat	7,954,154	1,323,881	1,060,812	·1664	·1334	99	16·47 = 16	13·21 = 13
16	Saurashtra	4,137,359	119,358	38,849	·0288	·0094	60	1·73 = 2	0·56 = 1
17	Patiala and East Punjab States Union	3,493,685	676,202	..	·1936	..	60	11·62 = 12	..
	TOTAL	346,689,040	50,117,452	18,204,660	..	..	..	..	..

Note:—(1) The population of Madras, Andhra and Mysore States are shown as they will be after the proposed formation of the State of Andhra and in doing so, it has been assumed that the Bellary Taluk will be included in the Mysore State.

(2) The numbers in columns (9) and (10) have been determined by multiplying the ratios in columns (6) and (7) respectively by the corresponding numbers in column (8) except in the case of Assam as regards Scheduled Tribes, for which see below :—

(*a*) Population of Assam	9,043,707
(b) Population of Scheduled Tribes in Assam excluding the tribal areas ..	715,728
(c) Population of (b) to (a)	·0791
(d) Number of seats reserved for these Scheduled Tribes ..	108 × ·0791 = 8·53 = 9

(*e*) Autonomous districts :—

(1)	*Population.* (2)	*Proportion to total population of Assam.* (3)	*Number of seats reserved.* (4)
1. United Khasi and Jaintia Hills district	349,215	·0386	4·12 = 5
2. Garo Hills district	242,075	·0268	2·88 = 4
3. Lushai Hills district	196,202	·0217	2·34 = 3
4. Naga Hills district	205,950	·0228	2·46 = 3
5. North Cachar Hills	39,663	·0044	0·48 = 1.
6. Mikir Hills	125,777	·0139	1·50 = 2

MINUTE OF DISSENT

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN.

It is proposed to fix the strength of our State Assembly at 104. The present strength is 108 which has been fixed on an estimated population of 81 lakhs, since the correct census figures were not available then. Now it is found that the real population of the State is 9,280,425 or 92'8 lakhs. Therefore in the ordinary course the number of representatives should increase instead of decrease.

According to Article 170 (2) of the Constitution the representation in the State Legislature, Assembly, shall be not more than one member for every 75,000 of the population. On this basis our Assembly may have a strength of 123. But according to the Delimitation Commission Act, Section 8 (b) the number of seats assigned to the Legislative Assembly of a State shall form an integral multiple of the total number of seats allotted to that State in the House of the People. The number of seats allotted to our State in the House of the People on the basis of the proportion fixed as per Article 81 (b) of the Constitution is 13. Since 123, the maximum number of seats our State may have in the Assembly, is not a multiple of 13, reason demands that we fix a number nearest to 123 which is a multiple of 13. This is 117. This will be 9 times the number of seats allotted to this State in the House of the People which is also the proportion that exists now between our representation in the House of the People and the strength of the Assembly.

Now the proposal is to reduce the seats in the Assembly to 104 while increasing the seats in the House of the People. This does not seem to be proper or even reasonable.

Further, representation is for the people irrespective of the density. If the number is fixed at 104 there will be one member for every 89,234 of the population, whereas, if it is fixed at 117 there will be one member for every 79,319 of the population. The latter is a nearer approach to the minimum population of 75,000 fixed for a seat in the Assembly under the Constitution. A working margin of 4319 is ordinarily enough for practical purposes of delimiting the territorial limits of constituencies without disturbing much the administrative units and geographically compact areas. In any event a variation of 14,234, as in the case of fixing the number at 104, is too much.

It may also be noted that this State is one of the most literate and the people are politically conscious to a very high degree. Both the States of Travancore and Cochin were having Legislatures, consisting of elected representatives based on adult franchise even before the integration. Travancore Legislature had 120 members at the rate of 1 member for every 50,000 of the population of 1941 census. Cochin Legislature had 58

members at the rate of 1 member for every 25,000 of the population. Thus the people have been accustomed to larger representation and smaller constituencies.

A strength of 117 is neither impractical for delimitation nor too high for a Legislature which functioned with 178 members from 1949 to 1952. It may also be noted that in reducing the number of seats in the Assembly to 104 the Scheduled Castes also lose 1 seat.

This is not a very desirable thing in the case of a backward section of the people. One seat to a Scheduled Caste is equal to 2 or 3 seats for others. Even with the present 11 seats the Scheduled Castes, being scattered in different parts of the State, are not able to secure satisfactory representation. Therefore a proposal to fix a number which will also reduce their representation further is not desirable especially when the declared aim of our Constitution is the rapid advancement of the backward classes.

If the seats are fixed at 117 there need be only 95 single member Constituencies, and 11 double member Constituencies. Although the margin available for variation is only 4319, not 14,234 if the strength were 104, still delimitation can be effected without disturbing the smallest administrative units. Probably a few exceptions may be necessary. But it can be ascertained only after the actual delimitation is taken up.

It may also be noted that our Assembly in its last session voted against the amendment of Article 81 (b) increasing the number of people for a seat in the House of the People. This would show that our Assembly is for greater representation in the Legislature, not for reducing the number of seats with the increase of population.

Therefore, I would suggest that the number of seats in our Assembly be fixed at 117 instead of reducing to 104.

A. SAMRAJ, M. L. A.,

E. P. VARGHESE, M. L. A.,

Associate Members.

[53|29|53]

P. S. SUARAMANIAN,

Secretary.

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